

Mouse Anti Human HLA ABC Monoclonal Antibody, FITC

DMABT-52199MH Mouse(HLA-ABC)

Lot. No. (See product label)

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Mouse Anti Human HLA ABC,FITC
Immunogen	Dendritic cells from synovial fluid.
Host	Mouse
Isotype	IgG1
Species	Human
Clone	Cv9
Conjugation	FITC
Applications	FCM,
Dilution	FCM: Neat - 1/10

PACKAGING

Format	Purified IgG conjugated to Fluorescein Isothiocyanate Isomer 1 (FITC) - liquid
Protein Concentration	IgG concentration 0.1mg/ml
Buffer	Phosphate buffered saline
Storage	Store at +4 °C or at -20 °C if preferred. Storage in frost-free freezers is not recommended. This product is photosensitive and should be protected from light. This product should be stored undiluted. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use.
Preservative	0.09% Sodium Azide (NaN ₃) 1% Bovine Serum Albumin
Shelf Life	18 months from date of despatch.

BACKGROUND

Introduction

The human leucocyte antigen (HLA) system, originally discovered as the result of a transfusion reaction, is now known to play a crucial role in many areas of clinical medicine. The HLA molecules are encoded by a cluster of tightly linked genes located on the short arm of chromosome 6. Based on some of the structural and functional characteristics of the genes, the region has been divided into three: HLA class I, Class II and class III regions. The class I region contains genes encoding for the heavy chain of the HLA class I molecules. The HLA class I genes have been classified according to their structure, expression and function as classical (HLA-A, B and C) and non-classical (HLA-E, F and G). Both classical and non-classical HLA class I genes encode a heavy α -chain, of approximately 43 kDa, non-covalently linked to a non-polymorphic light chain, the β 2-microglobulin which is encoded by a gene on chromosome 15. The main function of the HLA-A, B and C molecules is to present antigenic peptides, derived primarily but not exclusively from endogenous proteins, to CD8+ T-cells. HLA molecules are also known to be associated with a variety of autoimmune, non-autoimmune and infectious diseases and to restrict the antibody response to certain antigens and vaccines. HLA-A, -B and -C antigens are widely distributed on most human nucleated cells. However, the intensity of expression varies considerably, some cells being only weakly positive, e.g. thyroid and muscle cells, and others negative, e.g. cells of the exocrine pancreas and villous trophoblast cells. The intensity of HLA-ABC antigens may also be altered in pathological states. It has been described that malignant cells may lose HLA-ABC (1-4), whereas hepatocytes in alcoholic hepatitis, biliary cirrhosis and chronic active hepatitis express HLA-ABC, in contrast to normal liver hepatocytes on which HLA-ABC was not detected.

Keywords

HLA A; HLA B; HLA C; HLA class I A; HLA class I B; HLA class I C; Major histocompatibility complex, class I, A + B + C; MHC class I HLA A; MHC class I HLA B; MHC class I HLA C; MHC HLA ABC